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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NEBRASKA

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND,

TO THE

Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

FOR THE YEARS 1883 AND 1884.

LINCOLN, NEB.:

JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1884.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

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PHYSICIAN,

D. W. HERSHEY.

NEBRASKA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND,
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., Nov. 30, 1884.

To the Board of Public Lands and Buildings:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth biennial report of the Nebraska Institute for the Blind for the term ending November 30th, 1884.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. PARMELEE,

Principal.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

This communication, as contemplated by law, comprises a brief account of the condition and general progress of the institution, a schedule of cash receipts and expenditures, and such suggestions as are deemed important for the future welfare. A good degree of prosperity has been enjoyed, and the intentions of the founders of the institution are being realized. We have been remarkably free from sickness, no serious illness having occurred among the pupils during the time. As a rule the pupils have been industrious, and their deportment all that could be desired, and good advancement has been made in the various studies. The teachers in the several departments and the subordinate officers have been uniformly faithful in the performance of their duties.

There have been admitted during the two years just closed nine new pupils, and in attendance altogether thirty-six. The greatest number present at any one time has been twenty-eight, and since the organization of the institute sixty-two have received instruction here. All possible means have been used to ascertain the whereabouts of blind children in the State with a view to securing their attendance. Circulars of information have been sent into nearly every school district to the school officers. The county superintendents of schools, whose duty it is to report each blind person in their county, have been urged to be thorough in making their report. Notices of the institution and its work have been published in the various State papers. The results have been that but few persons proper for admission have been discovered, and there are at this time but four or five blind children of the proper age known to the principal in the State and not in attendance here.

The number of blind in Nebraska according to the last census was 220, of whom the greater portion are aged or past school age and not admissible to the institution. We also gather from the census that a larger percentage of the blind of the State are receiving the advantages of education in Nebraska than in any other state. In the states where institutions exist the number in attendance in these institutions is one in every twenty-two, while in Nebraska it is one in every ten. The census further shows that the proportion of blind to the entire population in the United States is one to each 1025 of the inhabitants, while in our own State the proportion is one to each 2056 of the population. Our State is certainly favored in having a smaller proportion of blind than any other, and also in having a greater percentage of those who are blind receiving educational instruction.

The literary department of the school has been thoroughly regraded since my last report, and is now on a footing that will compare well with other schools of like character. Next year there will go out from us our first class of graduates. We do not say or expect that they one and all will be able to gain a livelihood by their own unaided efforts. While we make industrial training quite an object in our work, and teach music in its various departments with a view partly to develop teachers among the students, we do not forget that the primary object of the education they receive here, as with our children in the public schools, is the development and culture of the mind. The question of self-support, although a very important one, is still of secondary consideration.

The following is the course of study in the literary department, and is completed ordinarily in nine years:

PRIMARY COURSE—FIRST YEAR.

Reading—Primer to Fourth Reader.

Spelling—Words of three and four letters.

Mathematics—Addition and Subtraction.

Geography—First elements.

SECOND YEAR.

Reading—Star Readers completed.
Spelling—Words of two syllables.
Mathematics—Fundamental principles.
Geography—Maps and globes.

THIRD YEAR.

Reading—Miscellaneous books.
Spelling—Continued.
Mathematics—Finish compound numbers.
Geography—Nebraska and dissected maps.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE—FIRST YEAR.

Reading—N. Y. point and raised letters.
Spelling—Continued.
Writing—N. Y. point.
Mathematics—Finish fractions.
Geography—Continued.
Language—Swinton's Language Lessons.

SECOND YEAR.

Reading—Continued as last year.
Writing—Script and point.
Mathematics—Finish percentage.
Geography—Finished.
Language—As in previous grade.

JUNIOR COURSE—FIRST YEAR.

Mathematics—Practical Arithmetic completed.
Geography—Physical.
Language—Parsing and Analysis.
History—United States.

SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics—Robinson's Algebra, Part I.

Physiology—With models.

Language—Composition and Rhetoric.

History.

SENIOR COURSE—FIRST YEAR.

Mathematics—Robinson's Algebra, Part II.

Science—Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Language—English Literature.

History—Outlines of.

SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics—Geometry, plane, solid, and spherical.

Science—Astronomy and Geology.

Natural History.

Analysis of Civil Government—Townsend's.

 CLASSIFICATION.

SENIOR COURSE.

Albert Aaberg	Bazille Mills.
Clark Bruce	Tekamah.
Mary Campbell	Spring Creek.
Margarett Campbell	"
Lucy Campbell	"
Emma Crim	Nemaha City.
Clara Delong	Alexandria.
William Gregg	Pleasant Hill.
Mary Harman	Bazille Mills.
Julia Mullins	Salem.
Gustave Quandt	Grand Island.

JUNIOR COURSE.

George Aborn.....	Ulysses.
Levi Coryell	Brock.
Christian Denholm	Hooper.
Gerhard Jensen	Sutton.
Laura Lee	Omaha.
Elmer Reed	Bloomington.
John Taylor	Blair.
Eva Webb.....	Blair.
Chas Tabor.....	Omaha.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

Nellie Adams.....	Nebraska City
Anna Behrens	Rockville.
Lillie Gaylard.....	Hardy.
Mary Green	Rundlett.

PRIMARY COURSE.

Ralph Albright.....	Madison.
Mattie Brewster.....	Blair.
Josephine Jones.....	Brownville.
Frances Jones.....	"
James McManus	Omaha.
Alice Sherrill.....	Crete.
Pearley Taylor.....	Blair.
Maud Warriek.....	"

At stated times during each year, instructive talks are given by the principal on hygiene, ethics, manners, and behavior, and kindred topics. It is the aim of the institution that its graduates shall be able to take their place in the world's work, fitted as well as may be to assume the responsible duties of society and citizenship.

The musical department has experienced but little change since my last report. The work is becoming more thorough and bet-

ter systematized each year, and a corresponding benefit is derived therefrom by the students. With but two exceptions, all are receiving instruction in some branch of this department, and on the part of a few, considerable talent is being developed.

The expense attending instruction in music is proportionally greater than in the other departments, for the reason that expensive instruments must be purchased and kept in repair, besides providing teachers. But it is the universal verdict of those acquainted with the work that the results fully justify the outlay. The following indicates what is being done in this department:

24 are receiving instruction in choir music.

17 are receiving instruction on the piano.

12 are receiving instruction on the organ.

10 are receiving instruction in voice culture.

The industrial work has been continued as heretofore on as extensive a scale as the interests of the other departments would permit. Sewing by hand and machine, knitting, crocheting, and bead work have been in the main the occupation of the girls, while in the boy's workshop broom making and the cane-seating of chairs are still the trades pursued. An extensive exhibit of work in this department has been forwarded to the World's Exposition at New Orleans. This department pays its own expenses from the sale of manufactured articles. A statement of receipts and expenditures is appended.

The household is under the immediate charge of the Matron, and the needs of our youthful boarders are anticipated and supplied. Good substantial food, and as far as possible the home comforts and surroundings are provided.

In the government of the school we endeavor to keep before us the ideal home. A strict standard of morals is required of all. In this country of ours where self-government is the chief cornerstone of the national structure, our schools must be relied upon in a great measure to develop the self-governing principle, and in the conduct of the school the regulations and discipline are so

enforced that the self-respect of the pupil is promoted and he is thrown as much as possible upon his own sense of honor. Very rarely has it been found necessary to resort to severe discipline. Punishments are usually inflicted by the deprivation of some privilege, and never has it been found necessary to inflict corporal punishment.

A system of marking is in use in all the departments, and at the end of each month the standing of each one in the several studies, and in department is read before the school, and twice each year copies of the same are sent to the parents, who are thus informed of the advancement of their children. The effect of this upon the pupils has been uniformly to stimulate effort, and largely takes the place of coercive measures.

In a previous report I made mention of a fund of a quarter of a million of dollars which had been set aside by Congress, and invested in four per cent United States bonds, the interest of which was to be used each year in printing embossed books for the blind; these books to be distributed among the several institutions for the blind, according to the number of pupils. The Nebraska Institute has received as the result of this fund, 192 volumes, valued at \$478.25, which are proving valuable acquisitions to our hitherto sparse library.

The gratitude of the several institutions for the blind is due to a society of individuals in Philadelphia, who through voluntary contributions, are undertaking to supply gratuitously these schools with religious literature. Pilgrim's Progress, issued by them this year, and printed in New York, point print, is a valuable addition to our list of embossed books.

RESULTS OF EDUCATION.

Many times are we asked, what are the practical results of your work? Do you succeed to any extent in fitting your students for the trades, professions, positions in society, and self-support generally? Statistics collected in 1878, of those educated in the different institutions in the United States given be-

low, showing the number of these persons engaged in the different occupations, will go far towards answering these questions. The list is far from being complete, as all trace of many students is lost, but it serves our purpose.

Superintendents of institutions.....	16
Teachers in schools other than the blind.....	62
Teachers in schools for the blind.....	135
Ministers of the Gospel.....	36
Studying or practising law.....	5
Authors.....	17
Publishers.....	8
Agents and lecturers.....	70
Teachers of music outside of institutions.....	463
Church organists.....	88
Piano tuners.....	125
Composers and publishers of music.....	14
Graduates from colleges and theological seminaries.....	17
Engaged in manufacturing.....	305
Working at handicraft.....	702
Store keeping and trading.....	269
Farmers.....	59
Newspaper venders.....	7
Dealers in musical instruments.....	6
Horse dealers.....	9

Besides these are the great mass of the students who, while not pursuing any particular profession or business, make themselves generally useful at home, and instead of being unwelcome and dependent members of society, are a source of help and pleasure therein.

The following statement of the New York Board of Public Charities is worth considering in this connection: "As observation shows that educated blind persons seldom become a public charge it would seem important not only in its social bearings, but as a question of political economy to bring as many of the

blind as practicable under proper educational training." And also this from a late report of the superintendent of the New York Institute for the Blind: "More than 1200 persons have gone out from the institutes for the blind in this state, only 21 of whom were found to be in the almshouse."

The accompanying physician's report will show the state of health and sanitary condition of the household for the term.

The liberal appropriations of the last legislature have proven ample in every respect, and in living expenses there is a small balance which will revert to the treasury. We aim to economize and cut down expenses just as far as is consistent with the well-being of the institute, recognizing that it is the people's money which supports it; and while the benefits to the blind children should not be in any degree curtailed, all needless wastes and extravagances should be avoided.

The steam heating apparatus which was put in during the summer of 1883 has proved to be of great advantage in heating the building. In the matter of convenience, cleanliness, safety and economy it has fulfilled every expectation.

The gasoline introduced at the same time has proved much more expensive than the old method of illumination, but is very much safer and convenient.

We are still suffering greatly from lack of sufficient water-supply. This should be immediately remedied. A plentiful supply of water is a convenience not only, but a necessity. Greater cistern capacity, and an additional tank in the attic, will remedy the difficulty; and I would recommend an appropriation from the legislature to meet the expense.

As contemplated by law, I submit the following estimates of amounts needed to carry on the work for the coming two years. The estimate of expense for additional cisterns and tank is included in the item of improvements, buildings, and grounds:

FOR EACH YEAR.	
Salaries, officers, teachers and physician.....	\$3,000.00
Living expenses, fuel, wages, employes, etc.....	5,500.00

FOR THE TWO YEARS.

Improvements, buildings and grounds.....	\$1,500.00
Books, music and apparatus.....	850.00
Furniture and bedding	500.00
Clothing for poor	200.00

Our thanks are hereby extended to the publishers of the following papers for the regular and gratuitous supply of their respective publications:

The Nebraska City Press.

The Nebraska City News.

The State Journal.

The Omaha Republican.

The Mute Journal.

We also desire to acknowledge our obligations to the B. & M. railway officials for reduced rates to pupils and officers traveling over their lines.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The sanitary condition of the Nebraska State Institution for the Blind during the past two years has been as nearly perfect as it is possible to attain.

There has been less disease of any kind among the pupils than at any period of equal duration since the establishment of the institution. No cases of acute disease have occurred, and there has been but little complaint from colds and trifling ailments. This favorable condition is due to the improved method recently introduced of warming the building by steam, by means of which a uniform temperature is maintained throughout the apartments and halls. This, together with the well arranged system of ventilation and drainage, provide all the best means attainable by art for the most healthful conditions.

Whatever is wanting in these provisions for the health and comfort of the pupils is amply supplied by the watchful care exercised by the officers and teachers who have the institute in charge.

D. W. HERSHEY, M.D.

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS

For the time covered by this Report.

Number.	NAMES.	Age.	Sex.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN ADMITTED.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
1	Albert K. Aaberg.....	21	M...	Bazille Mills, Knox county.....	Norway.....	Feb. 22, 1876.....	Small pox
2	George Aborn.....	19	M...	Ulysses, Butler county.....	Illinois.....	Oct. 2, 1874.....	Inflammation
3	Ralph Albright.....	12	M...	Madison, Madison county.....	Nebraska.....	Sept. 27, 1882.....	Infla'n and mal-prac'e
4	Nettie Adams.....	19	F...	Nebraska City, Otoe county.....	New York.....	Sept. 10, 1884.....	Cold
5	Anna M. Behrens.....	15	F...	Rockville, Sherman county.....	Indiana.....	Nov. 8, 1881.....	Sickness
6	Mattie Brewster.....	10	F...	Blair, Washington county.....	Nebraska.....	March 31, 1883.....	Measles
7	Clark Bruce.....	23	M...	Tekama, Burt county.....	Indiana.....	Sept. 7, 1876.....	Accident
8	Mary N. Campbell.....	26	F...	Spring Creek, Johnson county.....	Illinois.....	March 10, 1875.....	Cataract
9	Maggie L. Campbell.....	10	F...	".....	".....	".....	"
10	Lucy C. Campbell.....	18	F...	".....	Nebraska.....	Sept. 11, 1877.....	"
11	Etta J. Carr.....	19	F...	Lincoln, Lancaster county.....	Kansas.....	Oct. 22, 1876.....	Inflammation.....
12	Edwin C. Cook.....	23	M...	Auburn, Nemaha county.....	Missouri.....	Oct. 17, 1878.....	Amaurosis
13	Levi A. Coryell.....	16	M...	Brock, Nemaha county.....	Nebraska.....	Oct. 30, 1884.....	Cataract
14	Emma Crim.....	21	F...	Nemaha City, Nemaha.....	".....	May 25, 1875.....	Scarlet fever
15	Clara R. Delong.....	19	F...	Alexandria, Thayer county.....	Illinois.....	Nov. 2, 1878.....	Ulceration of cornea
16	Christian Denholm.....	15	M...	Hooper, Dodge county.....	Nebraska.....	Oct. 20, 1881.....	Cataract
17	Lillie Gaylard.....	13	F...	Nora, Nuckolls county.....	".....	Sept. 11, 1881.....	"
18	Mary V. Green.....	...	F...	Loyola, Hall county.....	Michigan.....	Oct. 27, 1881.....	Accident
19	William H. Gregg.....	19	M...	Pleasant Hill, Saline county.....	Minnesota.....	Nov. 15, 1877.....	Congenital
20	Mary H. Harman.....	18	F...	Bazille Mills, Knox county.....	Missouri.....	Oct. 17, 1878.....	Fever
21	Gerhard Jensen.....	18	M...	Sutton, Clay county.....	Russia.....	Jan. 9, 1880.....	Unknown
22	Josephine A. Jones.....	12	F...	Brownville, Nemaha county.....	Nebraska.....	Oct. 6, 1884.....	Inflammation.....
23	Frances Jones.....	10	F...	".....	".....	".....	"
24	Laura B. Lee.....	18	F...	Omaha, Douglas county.....	Iowa.....	Oct. 30, 1878.....	Impure vaccination
25	Eliza A. Lorame.....	25	F...	Blair, Washington county.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 7, 1881.....	Accident
26	James McManus.....	12	M...	Omaha, Douglas county.....	Kansas.....	March 15, 1883.....	Inflammation
27	Julia Mullins.....	24	F...	Salem, Richardson county.....	Nebraska.....	Feb. 14, 1876.....	Fever
28	Gustave Quandt.....	20	M...	Grand Island, Hall county.....	Wisconsin.....	Sept. 8, 1880.....	Unknown
29	Elmer Reed.....	19	M...	Bloomington, Franklin county.....	Iowa.....	Dec. 28, 1883.....	Fever
30	Alice O. Sherrill.....	12	F...	Creta, Saline county.....	Ohio.....	Sept. 10, 1884.....	Measles
31	Charles Tabor.....	22	M...	Omaha, Douglas county.....	New York.....	Oct. 1, 1884.....	Accident
32	John M. Taylor.....	19	M...	Blair, Washington county.....	Nebraska.....	Jan. 4, 1882.....	Inflammation
33	Pearley Taylor.....	14	F...	".....	".....	Sept. 15, 1882.....	Whooping cough
34	Riley Walker.....	20	M...	Nebraska City, Otoe county.....	Kansas.....	Sept. 10, 1883.....	Inflammation
35	Maud Warlick.....	12	F...	Blair, Washington county.....	Nebraska.....	April 11, 1882.....	"
36	Eva L. Webb.....	15	F...	".....	Iowa.....	Oct. 20, 1879.....	"

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT (BOYS'),

In Account with the Nebraska Institute for the Blind.

	DR.			CR.	
Nov. 30, 1882.			41½ Dozen brooms sold.	\$ 92 55	
To invoice of brooms and material—			35½ Dozen whisks sold	6 90	
2½ Doz. brooms at \$1.50	\$ 3 75		56 Chairs cane seated. ...	36 75	
275 Handles	5 50		4 Dozen brooms used by Institute	6 00	
85 Whisk handles	1 70		Rec'd for manufacturing	3 98	
21 Whisk rods	1 00				\$146 18
7 Bunches of cane .	6 30		Nov. 30, 1884.		
Twine	1 25		Inv. of material on hand		
		\$ 19 50	77½ Dozen brooms	\$135 92	
To material purchased—			3 Dozen whisks	3 75	
3270 lbs Broom corn	\$151 89		250 Broom handles	6 25	
1600 Broom handles ..	41 25		150 Whisk handles.	3 00	
16½ lbs Broom twine	7 35		Twine and wire	1 50	
68 lbs Broom wire	7 20		4 Bunches of cane. ...	3 00	
200 Whisk handles ...	4 50				\$153 42
Broom tacks and braces	2 25				\$299 60
Cane for chairs	24 20		By balance		\$ 41 46
		238 64			
		\$258 14			

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

	DR.			CR.	
To invoice 30, 1882—			By articles sold	\$ 70 32	
Material on hand	\$ 12 19		By invoice—		
Manufactured articles	37 80		Manufactured articles on hand	67 70	
To material purchased .	62 41		Material on hand	17 50	
		\$112 40			\$155 52
			By balance		\$ 43 12

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1882	\$ 75 14	
Received from sale of brooms and whisks	87 18	
" cane-seating	38 70	
" sale of fancy work	80 32	
" live stock	275 54	
" old stoves	73 25	
" other sources	33 91	
		\$ 654 04
Paid for—		
Shop expenses	\$ 147 62	
Material for fancy work	62 41	
Live stock	74 00	
House and garden supplies	58 19	
Freight and express	25 40	
Labor and repairs	18 26	
Hay, corn, and wood	90 70	
Furniture	100 75	
Closing exercises	22 00	
Christmas expenses	2 25	
Incidentals	37 75	
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1884	14 71	
		\$ 654 04

APPENDIX.

The Nebraska Institute for the Blind is very pleasantly located, in one of the suburbs of Nebraska City, about one-half mile north of the court house. The main building is constructed of brick, three stories above the basement, and is 49 by 65 feet. Its 30 rooms afford accommodations for from 35 to 40 pupils.

The workshop erected for the boys' industrial department is a commodious brick structure, 25 by 57 feet, containing four large rooms. Machinery and tools for the manufacture of brooms and the cane-seating of chairs have been provided.

As will be seen by this report, the direct and only purpose of the Institute is the education of the blind children of the State. It is in no sense of the word an asylum or hospital. None but those of suitable age and capable of receiving instruction can be admitted.

As in the case of the seeing, this education should begin at an early age. As it is manifestly impracticable to send children from home at an age below that of 9 or 10, this early training must be given them there and by the parents. In the majority of cases, for some unexplained reason, this early training is sadly neglected, and some of the best years lost. In nearly all cases more can be done than is done, so that upon entering school the child need not of necessity commence at the very rudiments.

It is a mistaken idea that these children should be petted and indulged because of their misfortune. Such a course must tend, as it does with all children, to make them exacting, self-willed, overbearing and disagreeable. It would seem, if anything, more necessary that they should cultivate cheerfulness, suavity, a kind and obliging disposition, which will give them a passport into society and ultimate success in their chosen occupation, from

which they are not infrequently debarred by a foolish prejudice.

Dr. Howe, former superintendent of the Boston Institution for the Blind, revered and honored as a pioneer in the work of educating the blind, gives this sensible advice to parents:

“The real and practical education of all children begins as soon as they are born. The blind child needs especial care and peculiar training. The mother, the sister, the brother, the little companions, can all be very useful to him as teachers, and can give him valuable lessons of various kinds. They can encourage him to leave his couch or rocking-chair, and to have courage and self-reliance. They can encourage him to keep on his feet as soon as he can toddle about; can help him to explore the room, house, and yard; to climb stairs and ladders; to scale fences, creep through holes, hunt hens’ nests and the like. They can give him opportunities to feel of dogs, colts, hens, horses and cattle, and can teach him in the ways and habits of domestic and other animals.

Let him use the cork-screw, drive the common screw, bore with gimblet and bit, split wood with the ax and cut it with a saw, rather than abstain from knowing and using these articles lest he should wound himself. All your anxieties and precautions will not save him from wounds and bruises and hurts of various kinds. He must incur and bear them; all children have to do so, so that your alarms do not save him, but probably have the effect of increasing his danger by preventing him from relying upon himself and so lessen his presence of mind and activity in self-defense when a sudden difficulty presents itself.

Do not prevent your blind child from developing, as he grows up, in courage, self-reliance, generosity, and manliness of character by excessive self-indulgence, by sparing him thought and anxiety and hard work by giving him undeserved preference over others. Much may be done for his advantage by judicious firmness, by resolutely insisting that he shall learn to do every thing for himself and for those about him which is possible to do without actually looking at things.

Keep him out of doors and running about as much as possible. Bear in mind that he is exercising for health and strength, and that his object is to be in the open air and to keep warm by exercise, not by extra clothing. But the benefit accruing to your blind child from such continued exercise and work in the open air, is not confined to his bodily growth and health; for the effort to do something useful to bestir himself and to keep himself warm is good exercise for his moral nature: for every habit of meeting and overcoming little difficulties increases courage and self-reliance.

These qualities are especially needful to the young blind. Cultivate them by calling upon him to attempt and to perform as many various acts as possible, and especially to succeed by ways of his own finding out. Let him join in with boys of his own age, and to strive to imitate them in all their sports and occupations, to associate with them in Sunday school classes, in attendance at public lectures, in gatherings of all kinds, forgetting as much as possible "that he is blind."

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

Those only of suitable age and capacity, and possessing a good moral character will be admitted.

The regulations of the institute require that all applicants shall (except in peculiar cases) be between the ages of nine and twenty-one years. Tuition, board, and medical attendance are furnished all pupils free of charge during the school year; but parents or guardians are expected to provide good and sufficient clothing, pay all traveling expenses to and from the institute, and take charge of the pupil during the summer vacation.

The school year commences the second Wednesday in September, which is the proper time for the admission of new pupils.

Alphabet sheets and other matter in embossed type will be furnished upon application to blind children who are too young to attend the school.

On making application information must be given fully and explicitly upon the following:

1. What is the full name of the applicant?
2. Date and place of birth.
3. Parents names—are both living?
4. Post-office address of applicant.
5. What is the degree of blindness?
6. At what age did blindness ensue?
7. Cause of blindness.
8. Has applicant ever been subject to fits?
9. Is the applicant now in good health and free from contagious disease?
10. Has the applicant any bodily deformity?
11. What is the general moral character?
12. What school, if any, has he attended?
13. Is he addicted to the use of tobacco or spirituous liquors?
14. Is the applicant of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture?
15. Are the parents in any way related?
16. What are the pecuniary means of the parents or immediate relations?
17. Who will provide clothing and take charge of the applicant during the summer vacation?

All communications should be addressed to

J. B. PARMELEE,
Principal Nebraska Institution for the Blind,
NEBRASKA CITY.